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The deputation referred to the following areas as being specially affected :—

Avanashi taluk (the area referred to at the beginning of paragraph 4 of this letter),

Perundurai division,

Kangayam division, and

Palladam and Tirupur firkas.

I have called for further reports from Tahsildars with regard to these areas. I am doubtful whether Kangayam division is seriously affected.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 309 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th February 1924, page 360 supra.]

Presidents, District Boards, who stood for election to Legislative Council.

Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai	Anantapur.
Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar	North Arcot.
Mr. K. Sitarama Reddiyar	South Arcot.
Rao Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar	Bellary.
Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu	Chittoor.
Rao Sahib C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar	Coimbatore.
Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha Achariyar	Cuddapah.
Rai Sahib M. Venkataratnam Nayudu	Godavari.
Rao Bahadur P. C. Etirajulu Nayudu	Guntur.
Diwan Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu	Kistna.
Rao Bahadur C. Venkataranga Reddi	Kurnool.
Mr. V. Madhava Raja	Malabar.
Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao	Nellore.
Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai	Tinnevelly.
Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju	Vizagapatam.
The Raja of Ramnad	Ramnad.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 331 asked by Rao Bahadur Cruz Fernandez at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th February 1924, page 372 supra.]

(1)

From Captain N. R. UBHAYA, Assistant Director of Public Health, to the Director of Public Health, Madras, Camp, Cuddalore N.T., dated 22nd January 1924.

With reference to the outbreak of plague in the town of Tuticorin, I have the honour to state that I inspected the town from 12th instant to 16th instant, and to submit the following report.

2. On 20th December 1923, the Civil Surgeon admitted a case of fever into the hospital. A bubo developed and the patient died on 23rd December 1923. A liver smear was sent by him on 24th December 1923 to the King Institute for examination, with the result that it was declared to be positive for plague and the result communicated by the Director, King Institute, by wire. Subsequent to this, the Civil Surgeon was able to trace two more

indigenous cases in the Strawpettah. Simultaneously dead rats began to be found thrown out in a market area, and these also were found to be plague-infected by the King Institute. More fresh cases were reported and the District Collector declared the town to be plague-infected and ordered the closure of the private market to which infection was traced. Gradually the whole of the VIII Ward was infected. Later on, cases began to be discovered in the III and I Wards as well. The source of infection could be traced with some difficulty to Madura district and not to Colombo. It is to be noted that there is a heavy grain traffic between Madura and Tuticorin, and portions of Madura district are among the areas declared plague-infected.

3. As this is the first visitation of the disease in the town, a large number of the inhabitants did not believe in the existence of the epidemic. Consequently the Sub-Collector convened a public meeting, and proving beyond doubt the existence of plague to the incredulous and suggesting remedial measures to stamp out the epidemic, appealed for co-operation of the people. There is every reason to believe that people were not scrupulously notifying attacks and rat-falls to the authorities and were thus, though unconsciously, making the situation graver.

4. As regards the remedial measures, it is to be thankfully admitted that the Civil Surgeon, Dr. R. R. Williams, who had engaged himself in plague research work in Coimbatore district and who had handled epidemics of plague elsewhere, has been quite equal to the occasion from the very beginning of the outbreak here. If he had the co-operation he desired at the hands of the public it is quite possible that matters would have been much better.

Inoculation, which should stand foremost among all measures, is being done to suit the convenience of the people. So far the figure has reached to over 2,000. There is no doubt that more inoculations would have been done if people only had come forward. To serve as an incentive example the Sub-Collector and some other gentlemen have got themselves inoculated in public. Other influential gentlemen, it is hoped, would imitate them and help to make inoculation more popular, as so far there is no determined opposition on the part of the general public. What is wanted is only lead. The example of the popular M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Cruz Fernandez, M.L.C., who is also exerting himself to stamp out the epidemic in collecting scores of people in his own house and having them inoculated, might also very well be followed by many a leader of the various communities. The Civil Surgeon, besides doing the inoculation in the hospital himself and going over to private houses in special cases, is sending out his assistants wherever people are collected. European owners of large labour have lent their helping hand; it is hoped others would follow suit.

As wholesale evacuation of inhabited houses is neither possible nor very much desirable, people of infected houses—houses where rat-falls occur and also those where human cases occur—should be persuaded to evacuate the houses and the premises kept locked for a period of at least ten days (after the usual disinfection such as pouring kerosene oil on combustibles on the spot where the dead rat is found and by arranging articles and furniture in the house so as to afford neither shelter nor food to the rat population with a view to allow the lurking infected flea to die without allowing it to do further harm. Twenty blocks of five rooms each were under construction and are possibly ready by this time for occupation. The same procedure holds good in the case of shops as well. Just previous to the reoccupation of these infected

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premises, all articles kept there should be desiccated by exposure to the hot sun. In this connexion it is necessary to keep effective control on the carrying of articles to the camp. Articles of absolute necessity only should be allowed and only after they are exposed to the direct rays of the hot sun for at least four hours, lest the camp should get infected and its object defeated.

The Councils own about 22 dozens of rat traps. As many of them are out of order and some more seem to be needed, the number may be augmented. Rat baiting is also being done. Rat destruction should not be confined to the infected areas alone, but should be extended to beyond the affected zone in a systematic way. Cessation of human attacks should not lead to laxity of this measure, which, as a matter of fact, should be conducted in a varying measure throughout the year practically, and pushed on especially just before the epidemic season year after year. It should be widely made known to the public that dead rats should not be approached or handled in houses or shops, but that the fact should be notified forthwith to the authorities, who should arrange for the removal, etc., by a separate staff of inoculated coolies. Offering money to private people for producing dead rats is to be discontinued as the practice will only lead to unnecessary exposure to infection of the people who collect them for the sake of money.

Propaganda work is not the least important among the preventive measures to be adopted, especially among these people to whom plague is new. Although about 2,000 Tamil pamphlets have been distributed and five lectures delivered, there is yet more room for work to be done in this direction. The District Health Officer has kindly consented, at the request of the Civil Surgeon, to give magic lantern lectures regarding plague at various centres.

As plague is really a rat disease and only incidentally attacks the man, the control of rat traffic should be the aim in introducing preventive measures against spread; in other words, efficient control of grain traffic. All consignments of grain coming to or going out of Tuticorin should be exposed to the hot sun for an adequate length of time. For this the co-operation of the Railway and Shipping authorities is essential and should be sought for.

The Collector has been pleased to sanction the appointment of three special plague inspectors whose services should be utilized in scrutinizing the grain traffic in Tuticorin as well as in all other remedial measures. This fact has been already intimated to the Chairman.

All the work done by the executive in stamping out the disease would be of little avail in the absence of sincere co-operation from the people. This could be only achieved successfully if responsible and influential representatives of the different classes of people form into vigilance committees and be in touch with the executive. This point has been sufficiently emphasized during my stay at Tuticorin.

(2)

Letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly, to the Director of Public Health, Madras, dated 16th January 1924.

[Plague—Tuticorin municipality—Outbreak—Preventive measures—Report under plague S.O. No. 14.]

The total number of attacks and deaths reported up to 13th January 1924 are 48 and 32 respectively. The following preventive measures are being taken to stamp out the epidemic.

1. Evacuation of the heavily infected block has been ordered and plague sheds provided in the site approved by the Medical and Health Officers,

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2. The private market and the two cart-stands situated in the infected locality have been closed and the grains in the shops in that locality have also been ordered to be exposed to the sun for not less than 6 hours.

3. The grains and bags going out of Tuticorin and coming into Tuticorin from other infected areas either by train or by road have been ordered to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun for not less than six hours.

4. Inoculation is in good progress and many people have been inoculated by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon specially posted for this duty. People are freely coming forward for inoculation.

5. Rat destruction is being attended to by the special plague inspector. Rat traps have been supplied by the municipality to the people living in and near the infected area. The municipality is also giving liberal rewards for rat destruction.

6. Leaflets on plague are being distributed and the propaganda work is actively carried on by the Municipal Health Officer and his staff.

7. To prevent the spread of plague to other parts of the district, the Chairmen of the Municipalities, the Presidents of Union Boards and the village officers of other villages have been instructed to see that the personal effects of persons and grains, etc., coming from the plague infected area are exposed to the sun for the given period before they are allowed to enter into the town or village.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 381 asked by the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th February 1924, page 397 supra.]

Serial number and name of building.	Rent at present paid for each building.	Value of the building.	Year of purchase.
North Presidency Division.	RS.	RS.	
1. Quarters of the Overseer, Government Press	15½	5,647	1906-07
2. Quarters of the Electrician, Government Press	12½	3,614	1906-07
3. Quarters of the Superintendent, Presidency Training School, Egmore.	11	1,865	1890
4. Quarters of the Workshop Assistant in European Training School.	8	2,339	Not known
5. Quarters for an Assistant Instructor, Manual Training ..	13½	4,731	Do.
6. Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters, Penitentiary, No. 1 ..	10	2,957	Do.
7. Do. do. No. 2 ..	9½	2,967	Do.
8. Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters, Lunatic Asylum ..	21	3,965	Do.
9. Quarters of the Superintendent, Old Leper hospital ..	45	10,168	Do.
10. Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters, new hospital, Rayapuram.	16	3,228	Do.
11. Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters, Sir Raja Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in hospital.	17	3,070	Do.
12. Quarters of the Surgeon, First district	80	26,311	1910
13. Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters, No. 1, Government Ophthalmic hospital.	21	4,202	Not known
Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters, No. 2, Government Ophthalmic hospital.	21	4,202	Do.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters, No. 3, Government Ophthalmic hospital.	13½	4,202	Do.